Amusements Tortlay,

American Institute-Forty-tgbil National Sch Brandway Opera House-Pinsfore Daly's Theatre-Wiss. Fifth Avenue Theatre- 5-8 Coupt at

Baster & Biat's Garden Court.

New York Agencian H. M. S. Pinafore, Mathees New York Circus-129 and 100 Broadway

Park Theater—Prits in Printed. Son Francisco Mantrols—Boutway and 28th at Standard Theatre-Palititas. Phentre Comique-Madigan Sparis' Christman Tony Pastor's Theatre Variety Union Square Theatre - Freich Plats.

Let Gen. Grant Practise What He Preaches.

Gen. Grant has taken to giving advice His advice to his countrymen is to avoid all bitterness of party feeling. "Let us be true to ourselves "-- these are his reported words -"avoid all bitterness and ill feeling, either on the part of sections or parties, toward each other.'

Very well, Gen. GRANT, why do you not set an example of what you recommend to others?

You have been President eight years, as long as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, or Jackson held the office. Now if you had gone on, and, to show that you felt just as you advise others to feel, had avowed your readiness to support such an honorable and distinguished Democrat as Gen. HANCOCK for President, your sincerity would have been apparent.

But perhaps your advice was for others, and not for yourself to follow.

Some Facts About the State of Ireland

It is certain that the condition of Ireland has changed for the worse since 1876, and especially under the untoward circumstances of the present year. There is some ground. however, for hope and consolation when we compare the actual situation with the state of things thirty years ago, and when we consider that the means of pulliating existing hardships are at hand in the shape of funds rightly applicable to this purpose. There is, in other words, a remedy, or at least a sensible relief, which a Conservative no less than a Liberal Ministry will be able to apply without adding to the burdens of the British taxpayer.

In 1847, when the potato famine was at its height, the ratio of the Irish population to the productive power of land was unquestionably excessive. There were then more than eight million inhabitants, while there were little more than five million in 1877. A marked improvement has taken place, during the same period, in the average standard of household comfort. Of the four classes into which the census of 1841 divided the dwellings of the people, the fourth, or lowest, comprised mud cabins having only one room. Of this class, there were then no less than 491,000, whereas, in 1871, the number had fallen to 155,000. Of the third-class tenements, which are also built of mud, but centain three or four rooms with windows, there were 533,000 in 1841,against 357,000 thirty years later. Another striking fact is the relatively small amount of permanent pauperism in recent times in Ireland. Statis- ought to be protected by the State of New ties show that in 1876 about one person in York in carrying on the business of prioring every thirty-three in England was in re-

ceipt of relief as a pauper; in Scotland, about one in every fifty-three; while in Ireland the proportion was only one in sixty-eight. Equally creditable are the data relating to crime. In 1876 the death sentences in England were eight times as numerous as in Ireland, although the ratio of population is less than five to one. Again, there were twelve sentences of penal servitude for life in England, against none in Ireland. Of sentences to imprisonment for terms of years, there were only fifty in Ireland again in England. So far we have referred only to punishments inflicted for crimes against the person. Turning to the class of offences against property, we find two sentences of penal servitude for life in England, against none in Ireland; 271 sentences for terms of years in England, against 26 in Ireland; and 980 sentences to minor terms of imprisonment, against only 69 in Ireland. It is scarcely fair to impeach the significance of these figures on the ground that the police force is absorbed in the prevention of agrarian outrages, and is inadequate to the detection of other crimes. The truth is that in Ireland there are over 12,000 policemen to a population of about 5,000,000, while there are less than 30,000 to the 24,250,000 in England and Wales, and but 3,350 to 3,500,000 of

inhabitants in Scotland. This is the hopeful side of the picture The improvements of the past thirty years include no material change for the better in the tenure of small farms. Tenancy at will and its inevitable consequence, arbitrary eviction, continue to be the rule in Ireland According to the statistics compiled for 1870, the number of tenancies at will is not less than \$63,000, or more than 77 per cent. of the whole number of holdings. Now, it is notorious that the Irish peasant is very largely dependent on the soil for his support, and believes himself to be wholly so. Since 1876 the difficulty always experienced in meeting rent has been seriously aggravated, because the general prostration of European industries has been complicated in Ireland with special calamities of an acute and distressing kind. The crops have been bad, and the harvest of the present year, 1879, is an exceptionally poor one; consequently the number of ejectments for non-payment of rent has become very large, and the demoralizing apprehension of such treatment has, of course, increased in a greater ratio. Some faint idea of the hardship thus entailed upon the mass of the Irish population may be gained from a comparison of the statistics of pauperism in 1876 and 1877. In the former year the number of persons in receipt of relief was about 74 000, which a twelvemonth later had risen to upward of 78,000. Were data for 1878 at hand the increase would unquestionably appear much more alarming, although th crisis of the present troubles did not begin

Among the evils from which the Irish peo ple are now suffering, some are transient and casual, but the poignant results of their combination have compelled public attention to a capital and abiding grievance. It is now admitted by thinking men of all parties that such alterations in the tenant laws of Ireland as would insure the peasantry from arbitrary eviction must be promptly Nor is it believed that a solution of the Irish land problem need encounter greater difficulties than did the disendayment of the Irish Anglican Church. The fact that so large a proportion of the land owners are addicted to absenteeism indicates the absence of any rooted, sentimental aversion to parting with their estates for a reasonable compensation. Now, it so happeas that a large contribution to the purchase money is forthcoming in the surplus

until the present year.

resulting from the sale of Anglican endowments. After deducting all the sums chargeable upon this fund there will remain, it appears, some \$20,000,000 in the hands of the Temporalities Commission. This amount advanced to tenant farmers would enable a considerable number of them to acquire the freehold of their farms, and thus the foundations of a new proprietary might be laid without any confiscation or disturbance of vested rights. Here is something that even Lord BEACONSFIELD might do for Ireland without risking his influence with the Conservative party. Should the Liberals, on the other hand, secure a majority in the next Parliament, or if Mr. PARNELL's folowers should hold the balance of power, then, of course, we should expect to see a far more radical and sweeping measure of land reform.

The Right to Employ Pilots from Steam Pilot Bont.

A new steam pilot boat has appeared in this harbor and her pilots have entered into active competition for the patronage of ressels entering the port. This new deserture, we are told, has alarmed many New York pilots, who foresee in it the cut ting off or lessening of their prospective earnings. They object to the competition steam as against their sailing boats, claiming that their dollars already invested in their sailing boats have given to them an inalienable right to remain undisturbed in the monopoly of their peculiar business-that is to say, that because they have bought their boats and have sailed them about our ocean coast for years and been well paid for their services, however valuable they may have been, no change must ever be allowed in the existing system of pilotage. And this narrow, illiberal view, it would appear, has the approval and support of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots. Let us for a moment consider the commonense view of the matter and then see what the law of this State is on the subject. In

regard to the former let it be admitted that the pilots are a worthy set of hardy, brave scafaring men, and that it may seem a little harsh to lessen their somewhat costly fees. But do they, merely because they are manly and skilful, constitute a privileged class? Is any fair competition that may tend to the advantage of shipowners or the travelling public to be checked or crushed ? Is a monopoly of this kind to be sustained from purely sentimental considerations? In the legal opinion obtained by the Pilot Commissioners it is said:

"The State has exercised great care in the organization of a complete and symmetrical system of pilot laws, se-curing to the pilots equal privileges, under the direction o' the Board; holding out equal inducements to those duly qualified for the discharge of their responsible dutie aportant as they are to the interests of commerce and involving the necessity of skill, courage, experience and fidelity. On the faith of these laws and of the equality of right they were intended to secure, the respective pilots have made investments such as were re quired at their hands, have withdrawn from other pu its which might have been more prolitable, and have thfully compiled with the requirements of the lay and the regulations of the Board of Commissioners It a portion of the pilots are permitted to club to gether, and by the introduction of a different class of ves-sels from these in effective and general use, and too expensive for their associates to command, the necessar tendency will be to put their brother pilots at a disad vantage, to compel them to sacrifice the investment they have already made, and to drive many or the mosare eminently qualified and to which they have devoted their lives."

In other words, it is virtually urged that this one body of men, or a portion of it,

vessels bound to or from the port of New York, in a restrictive, conservative way, without consideration for the wants or demands of their patrons.

Moreover, as matter of law, we do not think that the act of the Legislature invoked, chapter 467 of the Laws of 1853, sustains the view taken in the opinion of counsel. The ninth section of that act provides that "the Commissioners shall, with all convenient speed, proceed to license as a pilot, for such time as they may deem proper, every person of good moral character making appli ation for a license, who, after an examina tion, shall be by them deemed duly qualified in alirespects to act as such pilot, and not holding at the time, or during such license, any license or authority from or under the authority or the laws of any other State, and shall give a preference to such as shall be, or shall have been, actually or actively engaged as pilots and attached to a boat." And in the tenth section it is laid down as the duty of the Commissioners to examine the appli cant for a pilot's license "touching his qualifications for the office of a pilot, and in particular touching his knowledge of the sailing and management of a square-rigged vessel, and also touching his knowledge of the tides, soundings, bearings, and distances of the several shoals, rocks, bars, and points of land, and night lights in the navigation for which he applies for a license

to act as a pilot, and touching any other matters relating thereto." Good moral character and temperate habits, due skill and experience, and the non-holding of a license from another State are the only prerequisites to be found in the statute. Nowhere is it said that a license shall be refused to or taken from a pilot be longing to a steam pilot boat. It is true that section 12 gives the Commissioners power to "make and enforce new rules or regulations not inconsistent with the laws of this State or of the United States, which shall be binding and effectual upor all pilots licensed by them and upon all parties employing such pilots." is by virtue of this twelfth section that the Commissioners of Pilots passed their recent regulation against steam pilot boats, but we apprehend that such a restriction would be held to be inconsistent with the

laws of this State and of the United States And we suggest to the Board of Commissioners of Pilots to reflect that, in the language of Chief Judge CHURCH of the Court of Appeals, "they are officers of the State and relate to the exercise of national power in protecting commerce and providing means for averting the dangers of ocean navigation." Such should be their functions, but their present course does not seen calculated to either protect commerce or to

avert the dangers of ocean navigation. Grant and Thomas.

Gen. Grant was not present at Wash ngton, vesterday, to join in honoring the semory of one of his greatest subordinates When GRANT, after the capture of Vicks urg, was appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, including the armies of the Cumberland, the Tenessee, and the Ohio, his first duty was to relieve the fermer, pent up in Chattanooga the command of which had been simultane ously transferred from Gen. ROSECRANS to Gen. THOMAS. The first order of GRANT was a telegraphic one to Thomas, as follows ' Hold Chattanooga at all hazards. I will be there as soon as possible. Please inform ne how long your present supplies will last, and the prospect for keeping them up. And the first act of Thomas as an army commander was to send this reply to GRANT's message: "Two hundred and four

thousand and sixty-two rations in store-

house, 96,000 to arrive to-morrow, and all trains were loaded which had arrived at Bridgeport up to the 16th-probably 300 wagens. We will hold the town till we

Hold the town he did, and GRANT's victory there was made possible. The part which THOMAS contributed to that victory is also not to be forgotten. He urged GRANT to postpone battle until Sherman's Army of the Tennessee, coming from Vicksburg, could get up. And in the battle, when delivered, Thomas managered and fought more than half the total army, delivering an independent assault against Missionary

Ridge which carried all before it. Looking on the other side of the account. we find that Gen. GRANT was about to do Thomas a deep injustice prior to the battle of Nashville. The fault found with him was in not delivering a decisive battle until the right time had come. Despite the lesson of Chattanooga, and Thomas's wise counsel there to delay a little, Gen. Guant, though as far distant as Petersburg, was prepared to suspend him from command. Gen. THOMAS'S reply to HALLECK'S announce ment was admirable in spirit:

"Your despatch of 10:30 A. M., this date, is received I regret that Gen. Grant should feel dissatisfaction at middley in attacking the enemy. I feel conscious that have done everything in my power to prepare, and tha the troops could not have been got ready before this; and if he should order me to be relieved, I will submit with

Two days afterward Thomas got a peremptory order to "delay no longer for weather." He formed his lines in a raging storm, and when he saw by experiment, as he already knew, that the jey ground could not be marched over, he unformed them again, as an attack "would only result in a useless sacrifice of life." Not till four days afterward did he attack; and then he broke the army of Hoop, whose fragments drifted back into Georgia. The news reached Gen. GRANT at Washington, where he had paused on his way to Nashville to personally assume command. Gen. Grant frankly put on record, in an official report, that the event showed that Thomas was right. he had barely escaped, after a splendid career, supersedure and disgrace.

It is better that Gen. GRANT should not have been present at yesterday's ceremonies; for many people at Washington, eager to laud the living celebrity, would have expended on him a day dedicated to the dead.

Three Significant Cases.

Three serious cases of trouble, not theo logical, but moral, have lately occurred in three different churches of three different denominations. One of the men of a Methodist church of Jersey City has been arrested for surreptitiously dealing in lot tery tickets under an assumed name. The pastor of the Universalist church in North Adams, Mass., is now on trial before an ecclesiastical tribunal for lying and indecent conduct. A portion of the membership of the Congregational church of Plainfield, N. J., have left their old religious home and organized a new society on account of what they allege to be the "unholy ways of the Board of Trustees" of the church in the management of its finances.

There is nothing in these three cases which affords opportunity for the exultation of the irreligious. If these professing Christians have violated ordinary morals and proved themselves greedy hypocrites or odious dissemblers, they have found no excuse for their conduct in their creeds. The have a chance of salvation hereafter though they enter the other world very wicked, but they teach the necessity of a pure life here.

extol the cardinal virtues, and proclaim the need of a new birth into goodness and active picty. If the North Adams paster was guilty of the vile practices with which he is charged, he dishonored his church and profaned its teachings. In the overcoming of all evil, in which final the Universalists believe, his abominable transgressions may be cured after he has been properly disciplined and corrected. But their theory that sin brings its own punishment, makes its own hell, here and hereafter, seems to be in part justified in his case, for he is undergoing just now a very painful penalty.

The Methodist lottery dealer has only fallen from grace, if indeed grace ever reached him. But because he surrounded himself with the odor of sanctity we cannot blame the Methodists. It only shows how valuable to a man may be a religious reputation, especially if his secret doings will not bear investigation; and it teaches the ciass leaders to be on their guard. Instead of tolerating such subterfuges and such profanity, WESLEY denounced them as the fruits of hell, and consigned those who were guilty of them to that place of torment unless

grace brought them rescue. There are JUDASES in every religiou camp; and if the Plainfield trustees misused the church funds and resorted to unholy ways, they found nothing in the doctrines of Calvin to justify their breach of trust. On the contrary, they saw before them the awful warnings of the Geneva reformer. who read to the unfaithful the doom of hell. They were doubly guilty, if guilty at all, for

they sinned against light. But what do these painful stories of moral dereliction teach? They show that no amount of religious profession and no attention to religious observances, however long continued and public, can assure the character of a man for honesty and right dealing. They furnish some excuse for the scoffers who look with suspicion on men who make themselves too conspicuous in church affairs and whose voices are most frequently heard in the prayer meeting and are loudest in the responses. The place to find out whether a man is really religious is not up town in church, but down town in business and at home in his family. There he is not likely to long deceive those with whom he is brought in contact.

Some of the religious creeds may be better than others, and doubtless are; but taking them as a whole, those which really are based on the Truth all furnish men with a rule of conduct, which if they followed it strict ly, would make them a good deal better than they are. The trouble is that some people pretend to be actuated by Christian motives and perhaps think they are actuated by them, when they are no more Christians in truth than CETYWAYO. It is a great thing for a man to deal squarely both with himself and with other people, and to look on

religion as a very practical thing.

Changing the Upper Story. The venerable Peter Cooper announce that he has concluded to add an upper story to the Cooper Institute building, greatly

enlarging its capacity. If the revered old gentleman could change and improve the upper story of his son so as to add to his capacity and usefulness, it would be a good thing for the city, and would cause the old patriarch to be christened anew and regarded as PETER the

Augusta, on the Kennebec River, in the State of Maine, have nothing in them but wind. The soil of Old Dirigo is not about to be drenched with fraternal blood, because a Democratic Governor and Council decline to submit to bulldozing in the discharge of a constitutional duty. The Hon. James G. Blaine's bark is worse than his bite.

The news of the arrest of an Irish editor and two Irish anti-rent agitators, coupled with the announcement that more English troops are to be sent to Ireland to strongthen the garrisons at strategic points, is one of several ugly signs of the times.

Yesterday, it seems, was Governor's Day at the Seventh Regiment Fair-whether so called from the almost total lack of Governors, or from what other cause, is not clear. How-over, the success of the fair does not depend on Governors, and yesterday was a profitable day.

That some of those who were supposed to be lost in the Lake Ontario disaster have renched land is no reason for withholding eensure from the Captain who started out of port while storm signals were flying and a tempest was rising. It was a footbardy piece of business, in which half a hundred lives were needlessly risked and inif a score were needlessly lost. The weather bureau was established to prevent, as far as possible, just such disasters.

Another serious rallroad accident has happened, owing to the breaking down of a bridge over a Western river. On Saturday last an engine and nine cars on the Chicago and Alton Railroad fell through a bridge into the Macoupin Creek at Riversdale, Ill., and two men were killed and a third severely wounded. The bridge was new, or but a year old, and built by the Keystone Bridge Company of Pittsburgh It was a truss, and crossed the stream with a single span of one hundred and fifty-four feet It is difficult to imagine that the structure would have given way unless there was som fatal deject in the quality of the material, or neglect in putting it together. It is a good time f year for railroad companies to inspect their

Gen. GRANT is losing fame as the slient nan. His tour in Europe was one of after-dinner speechifying; and in this country, on his return, he has already made over twenty harangues, although no further East, as yet, than Chicago. He may be still called the taciturn man, as he says little while bubbling much.

"In the midst of life we are in death' (Prayer Book), and, strange as it must seem to them, this affirmation is as true of ratirond kings as of engine stokers and brakemen. If he corner of the switched-off our against which Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT'S mile-a-minute special train grazed on Saturday night had been a few nches further out on the main track, the Commodore's millions would have had new owners day and Tammany would have been mourning its Grand Sachem.

Good for Mr. GALLATIN! He discovered a uilder putting up a tenement in which there were to be two dark rooms on each floor. This was in violation of the law passed by last winter's Legislature, and Mr. GALLATIN lost no time in obtaining an injunction preventing the onstruction of the building. The builder was glad to promise that the defect should be rem edied if proceedings were ended. We repeat, Good for Mr. GALLATIN!

A Pennsylvania preacher writes to our religious contemporary, the Witness, about a queer church which he has discovered in a briving city situated between the Atlantic seaoard and the Mississippi River. Its congrega ion of 1,500 souls is composed, he affirms, of wholesale and retail liquor dealers, saloor ceepers, hotel keepers, gambiers, cockfighters, every other stamp down to the selfrighteous Pharlsee," Some of the elders and ons keep drinking places, and the paster, a or of Divinity, is controlled by them in his preaching. Another church in the same town, be preacher affirms, is run by a rich beer brewer; while the pastor of still another church was so drunk, the other Sunday evening, that he hardly could stand in his pulpit. These things have scandalized the reverend correspondent of the Wilness not a little, and, searching about for the explanation, he thinks he has and it in-of all things in the world!-the growing habit among fashionable prenchers of cturing on scientific and philosophical subjects, thereby spoiling the relish of the people for the plain gospel.

We don't quite see the relation of cause and effect here. One thing seems clear enough, though-that the Pennsylvania preacher should lose no time in sending the address of this community of wine-bibbing, beer-guzzling, gambling, and cock-fighting professors of religion to some active temperance reformer.

A convention for the purpose of forming National Agricultural Society is to meet in this city next month. But is there any need of a National Agricultural Society, so long as the ountry has LE Duc?

Three whales, probably sperm, slowly swimming seaward, throwing single spouts twenty feet into the air, are said to have been seen lately at Cape May. The report is entirely redible, as the watering season is over, and the story is of no use for advertising purposes.

Any actor who chooses can get his name into the newspapers for nothing by committing a breach of the peace. But that sort of gratuitous advertising does not pay in the long run.

The GRANT worshippers will not relish one sentence in STANLEY MATTHEWS'S culogy of Gen. THOMAS; and indeed there is a smack of malice in it. "THOMAS," said the Ohio orator,"did not take refuge from suspicions o ignorance in an affectation of the mystery of

Brooklyn gas consumers' compliments to Mr. Entson, and will be be good enough to hurry up that electric light?

A man named Sprague is under sentence of death in California for a crime of which he appears to be innocent. T. W. Moter, a farmer was murdered in 1877, in Ventura County, in that State, by an armed and masked mob. murder was the result of a conspiracy in which a number of persons were involved, and the press of California demanded, with unanimou voice, that the assessins be brought to punishnent. Several men were arrested, and two SPRAGUE and CURLEE, were convicted and entenced-SPRAGUE to death and CURLEE to imprisonment for life. The counsel for both appealed. Meantime facts came out showing that the evidence on which the envictions had been procured was false and fabricated. CURLEE was allowed a new trial and when his case was called in court the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi, and the prisoner was set at liberty. Sprague's appeal was dismissed on a legal technicality, and the case was sent back to the court below, with instructions to fix a day for the execution of the death penalty, and a day in December was appointed. It is expected, of course, that Go IRWIN will interfere to prevent the hanging of a man who was convicted on perjured test mony. The case is an interesting one, as bear ing upon the question of capital punishment.

After the depressing drizzle and mud of Tuesday, well-eind New Yorkers welcomed yes terday's clearer and chillier air as a relief those of them who have an eye for such things called one another's notice to the beauties of the sunset, which was certainly a fine one.

Civil Rights in New Jersey. A colored man in Woodstown, N. J., has con

antined to the courts that the trastees of School Distric-io 26 of Pilessrove have violated section 5,310 of the livit Rights full, by refusing to allow his chaldren to at gold the school. The case is to be examined before 1. S. Commissioner Whitehead in Newark today.

How Cuba Is to be Pacified.

We hasten to assure timid readers that the war clouds which have been rolling up for a wook past over the charming little town of

MR. CONKLING'S REPUBLICAN ENEMIES

BUFFALO, Nov. 19 .- This is the headquarters of Republican dissatisfaction in the western part of the State. Many leading mem bers of the party who reside here have long been opposed to the power exercised by Senator Conkling, and to his surroundings and his methods of management. Among the chief of these protesting Republicans stand Sherman S. Rogers, who ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Mr. Morgan in 1876, and James O. Putnam, formerly State tor, and subsequently Consul at Havre. These gentlemen and their compeers have quite a following here and in some of the adjoining counties. At the Saratoga Convention they vehemently opposed the nominaion of Mr. Cernell for Governor, and were shining lights in the anti-Conkling constellation whereof Mr. George William Curtis was the central star. After Cornell's nomination these gentlemen professed to support him, and they did so apparently, though nobody doubtsafter a close look at the returns-that Cornell was cut by at least 1,000 Republicans in Eric County, while many good judges put the figures

s high as 1,400 or 1,500. These fastidious Republicans don't hesitate o express their chagrin at the course of Hayes and his Cabinet in regard to the State ticket, They really wanted Cornell defeated and the rest of the ticket elected; and they speak in terms almost of contempt of the conduct of Mr. Evarts and Mr. Sherman in coming to this State and giving such an ostenuatious endorsement of Cornell, and thereby throwing cold water in the faces of their friends and dampening efforts o diminish his vote.

The Buffulo dissenters must not be confound. ed with the Fentonites, The Chautauqua Sachem governs a tribe of his own, and a rather pecu lar one it is. He never had much affinity with the clan to which Rogers, Putnam, Sprague and the other anti-Copkling leaders in Buffale belong. They are high-toned and awallow-tailed and affect to rather despise Fenton's back-stairs nethod of compassing ends. Under eld classileations they would prefer to call themselves

Morgan men. Though acknowledging themselves badly eaten in the recent contest, the Buffalo clique, and their corresponding members at Lockport Batavia, Rochester, and one or two other western localities, are not disposed to ground arms and abandon the fight against Conkling and Cornell. About three or four months from now a State Convention will assemble for the purese of electing delegates to represent New York in the National Convention for nominating a candidate for President; and the class of Republicans referred to have already spoken and written in confidence to their friends to be getting ready to send delegates of the anti-Conkling stamp to the State Convention. However, be they ever so netive and vigilant, it will not be surprising if divided councils and rival nterests make them fall an easy prey to their skilful, bold, tircless antagonists, as was the case at Saratoga in September.

CAPTURING A QUEER FISH.

The Monster that Came Near Getting the

As the workmen were engaged in the contruction of the new wharf at Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, one of them saw in the water, which has been unusually clear during the pas month or so, a large, queer looking fish, with an immense head. The creature kept swim ming about among the spiles evidently in search of food. The man called the attention of his fellow workmen to the strange visitor. Some called it a shark and some a devil fish. They tried to disable it with oars and boathooks, bu without any effect. The fish did not seem to care for their attacks, and went about its busi-ness among the spiles, or asionally opening its

pess among the spiles, occasionally opening its great mouth.

At last it was decided to try and eatch it with a hook. Two of the largest fish books that could be procured in the neighborhood were made feat to a start line and the spile of the procured in the neighborhood were made feat to a start line and the spile of the pound of raw meat. When the fish again made his appearance the bait was lowered. The monster immediately rushed at it and swallowed it. Then the man with the line in his hand thought he had nothing to do but haul the prisoner late the turboat used at the wharf. To thus the lish objected and the struggle that followed was amusing. For a minute it seemed as though the fish were angling for the man, instead of the man for the fish. Assistance arrived in time to prevent the fish from having the best of it. Excitement ran high. And shouts of Look out for him now! Don't it him go!" Two against one; shame!"

"Give the poor devil a show!" the monster was bauled into the boat. It weighed about 45 pounds, and had a mouth almost large enough to admit a noan's head, and armed with several rows of testh. a man's head, and armed with several

rows of teeth.

None of the Staten Island fishermen had over seen such a thing. Some of them pronounced it to be a devil fish, some a balloon fish, but the trevailing opinion, based upon what was said by a Fire Island fisherman, was that it was a Mr. Hewitt of Clifton intends to have it stuffed.

Canvassing the Returns.

The Aldermen completed vesterday the readng of the returns of the vote in the Assembly districts to-day the returns that have been corrected by the in spectors will be canvassed, and the Committees on Proests and Corrected Returns will make their reports The official declaration of the vote for the several can

The official declaration of the vote for the several candidates will be made to norrow.

Thomas Boland, jointly indicted with Washington E. Hall, Michael Murphy, and Cernelius Murphy, accused of having, as inspectors of election in the Eleventh Election District of the Earth Assembly District in November, 1878, withink consisted to attach to their returns ascenime of each half a voted for at the election, was on irist yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. Though teamed that the indictation that research with which neighbor of a clerical duty it is claimed that after the return had been made out showing that 30 votes had been cast for theory Hall, one of the Tamunany candidate for District Alberton, and Michael A. Hatte, the other Tamunany candidate for Alberton, and Michael A. Hatte other Tamunany candidate for Alberton, and Michael A. Hatte for Hall. The trul will be resumed this footning.

Four of the directors of the Brooklyn, Flat-Four of the directors of the Brooklyn, Flat-bush and toney Island Bultroad, Mesers Charles Storrs, Henry C. Murphy, Walliam Mershell, and Stephen Hari, man, have longify the court slim; interest in Engement, Batching Paythen at Brighton Beach, and in self the lens Batching Paythen at Brighton Beach, and in self the lens beach property exheding back to obscipations flav, com-prising fitty series in all. The enterprise is a private one, and the gentlemen sugginged in it design to fill in the ground purchased and erect a large facel, to turned long-ings for the guests of the Brighton who cannot be ac-commodulated in the present hotel.

Receining \$45,000,000 in Gold.

The Assay Office will begin this morning to ship the foreign and other gold that has accommissed in its vanits to the Philadelphia Mint for recomage. At revent on the Finland phila Mint for recognize. At present only \$10,000,000 has been ordered to be transferred, but it is said that the entire \$25,000,000 minute will be ship relief but at the Mint can handle it. The counter will be at the smaller demonstration only. The shipment to day will be of \$5,000,000 or most eight tons, and two of the Adams Exacese Company's care-wis be needed for its transportation. The finding is account manual iron bound boxes. For this work a large love is constantly employed.

The New Produce Exchange.

The Building Committee of the Produce Ex hance report that they have experienced creat difficults in finding a desirable site for the proposed new building or the Exchange. Failing to receive of its of property that would answer the purpose, they are now e-hander tog the proposal to purchase the block east of the present textungs to quark to yeart. Brind, Water, and Mone streets. Their plans embrace the appropriation of the portion of Morro street that separates the present build by from the proposed purchase.

Demanding Gorham's Removal.

San Francisco, Nov. 19 .- The Secretary of the epublican State Central Committee, under matmetions con the Committee, has telegraphed to the Chairman and serviary of the National Republican Committee, ask that the place of George C durham on the National Co-mittee as the representative of valuerant in replaced of ant, because of his course during the recent State of

Jersey City Threatened with a Sunday War The worshippers in the Rich Ridge Chapel,on Jersey City Heights, having been disturbed by the moise in neighboring barrooms on Sunday, seventiern churches have been cult-ted in the movement to secure the probability of Sunday inputs setting in Jersey City. To input designs any that it this is alternated they will reliable as was done in Neways, by baying the old in we probability all travel and business on Sunday embred.

Miners Demanding Increased Wages.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 18.-A committee appointed by the miners in the employ of Charles Parrish & Co. had an interview with Mr. Parrish yesterday afternoon, and demanded an increase of filteen per cont. in wages.

Candidates for Senator Thurmon's Sent. Washington, Nov. 18.—All the candidates for the this Senaturship are now in Washington, namely; Ex-tips, Pennion, ex-tips, Young, ex-Senatur Matthews, Gen. Garfield, and Judge Tark

HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN PRESIDENT.

Death of the Man who was Within a Vote of

Another of Cleveland's old leading citizens has passed away. The Hon, B. W. Janness died of heart disease at his residence, 113 Prospect street, on Sunday evening, aged 73. The luneral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Jenness was born in Deerfield, N. H., July 14, 1896, received a good academic education, and in 1823 removed to Strafford, in that State, He filled the office of Postmaster for fitteen successive years, represented the town in the lower branch of the Legislature, and was High Sheriff for five years. On giving up that office he became Probate Judge, which position he held for five years. He was nominated by the Breekinriage party for Governor, but declined, In 1815 the was appointed to the Senate of the United States to serve out the intexpired term of the Hon, Levi Woodbury, In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention to rovise the Constitution of New Hampsnire. From the Cleveland Leader.

In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention to rovise the Constitution of New Hampshire.

At the Democratic National Convention held in 1852, the choice of a candidate for President was referred by common consent to the New Hampshire delegation, and a caucus was called to name the country man. The names of Franklin Pierce and B. W. Jenness were presented, and the bailoting commenced. There were nine delegates, and the Chairman not casting a vate, the bailot stood four for Mr. Pierce and four for Judge Jenness. The Chairman was called upon, and gave the easting vet to Pierce, which eventually made him President of the United States. Hed Jungs Jenness received that one vote he would, in all probability have attained the same position as Mr. Pierce.

He came to Cleveand in 1862 and engaged in the lumber trade, luibiling up a splendid basiness in a very short time by energy and legically. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and in religion he was very liberal. Mr. Jenness was married in 1827 to Miss Nancy Shackford of Strafford, N. H., who died in May, 1868. He leaves two daughters.

1868. He leaves two daughters.

BISMARCK NOT A BIMETALLIST.

of a Private Conversation.

Accusing W. D. Kelly of Violating the Secreey

WASHINGTON Nov. 18 .- Mr. George Walkr, who has been roving about Europe trying to interest the foreign powers in another bimetalconference, has failed in his mission. The leading nations of the old world seem to take little interest in the subject. Mr. Walker had great difficulty in obtaining an interview with Bismarck. The German Chancellor for a long time absolutely refused to be seen, and was catime absolutely refused to be seen, and was ca-joiled into granting the desired interview only after an influte amount of pleading and per-suasion. When Mr. Walker did meet B secarch the latter explained way he had objected to meeting him. Bismarch said that Congress-man Kelly of Pailadelphia had been guilty not only of violating the secrecy of a private con-versation, but of misrepresenting in the news-paper for which he wrote the statements made by him (Bismarch). He was not a bimetallist, as represented by Mr. Kelly, but was simply in-terested in getting the German thaler into gen-eral circulation as a subsidiary coin.

To the Entron or The Sun-Sir: I desire to say a word touching detalections by bookkeepers and other employees in confidential positions. First a ques bext a moderate assertion. May not the employee learn his lesson from the teach

ngs of his employer?
I assert, understely, that sometimes at least he does.
It business is so tall of traint, cline s, rings, and shouldy
concernity, what can be expected but that the servant
will logar train the masser?
If very respectable morebants play with loaded disc to
make or break the mar act in merchandise and the stocks
of railynade which they officially control, and combine
with their near to swindle customers—as I have known a
kery spectable merchant to do-dien. I ask, what else
than astenesty is to be expected from the employer?

As One School, Training.

Ropes Better than Sheets. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Son I have read with deep interest the suggestions concerning the apparatus to be used for the reception of persons compelled to up from burning buildings. But there is a greenger. A man in such an emergency becomes excite not cut of his right mind, and could easily, by missing or mark, draw in the head of some one of the feeders of the emississ sheet or me, and then there would probably the news of two find elimins three lives. The respective suggest that every lamity should be produced with a long rope with knows at sweet interests so to relate the grasp of the person who has to climb without the grasp of the person who has to climb without more secure. If this reas a last one dayles

Ash. Not Ashes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sare In to-day's is Prof. Leads is rejorted as saying that in somer, exam-ied for the surpose of detecting adulteration be had beating and prescuted arms. The President in the mode av. Nov. 10, that in the annivers of a number of sugar no metal, glucose flour or starch wer James F. W. Trenor.

NEW YORK, NOV. 18.

Beet Sugar. To THE LOTTON OF THE SUN-Sir . With another was in hand in Cubs, and the 60 per cent duties on sugar, is t not a most time for some effort to be made in the listst States to initiate France in best sugar production, one time reader the country independent. Sorety sal time reader this country independent? Surely America has the sal, the tille leads, and the carnial and scople. Why not take alwantage of the taxorable apparents that the people of this mation can leaver be soldind to their own most vital interests? I know the industry to be in every way practicable.

SE YOUR, NOV. 18, 1879.

A Suggestion.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would it not be great economy if the city would preserve the reservoir corner Forty-second street and Fifth ave nue and keep it filled thy a steam force pumps with water from the Hudson River, and with the thoroughly wind down the adewalks and streets and streets twace a week under direction of the bire thepartment? It would be the chemical mode of changing the streets, would tree pedestrians from the wretched stury may through the pine they are compelled to wark, and, besides, would lessen the waste of Croton.

The Lenox Library.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Under e impression that the Lenox Library was intended by ts liberal and enlichtened founder for the use of the pa c of this city, I have twice, in compliance with the rainbounced by the librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, wri in to him i'r fickets of admission. In heif we I tron favor d with a riply from that we heard similar complaints from others.

New York, Nov. 19. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your es surprit sketches hoday you make no mention of the correction bark that was wrecked by having a hole unches through her side by the "surprit" surking of archesis with its fail.

New York, Nev. 17.

[That, however, was not a serpent, but something very like a whale !

The French Republic and the Clergy. Pauls, Nov. 18.-M. Lepère, Minister of the

their attention to the emission of the Prefects, calling safety of the regulate. He wishes to be intermed whether the consequents proorpted by the histories. He also or stress to be intermed whenever a bishop leaves to a cover without authorization, and more particularly if by virils know. erior, has issued a circular to the Prefects, calling

Famine and War in Montenegro.

PESTH, Nov. 18.-The distress in Montenegro is very great. One-siath of the population is almost starving. The present supplies will only last till the end a sammary. There has been severe fighting on the Turk is frontier, near Herswings. The latter place was com-pletely plandered by a body of 500 Armans.

Belgium and the Vatican. BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.-In the Chamber of Depu-

to day, the Premier read several despatches from the rian representative at the Varican, showing that the rand the Paparl Serviary of State, Cardinal Nina, days and renegred the attacks of the Bogian Bishops on the Constitution

Two New Socialist Newspapers in Paris. Paris, Nov. 18.—The publication of two new challed he wapapers has been announced—Le Tham Fed-al. to be started by Commonist refusees in Switzerland, in La Francisha, which is to appear on the opening of the lambers.

Come Up, Courtney !

Come up, Courtney: Come up and come out! Better be careful, now, what you're about; Triffing the people may stand for a while, Cowardice causes the wrong sort of smile. Come up, Courtney! Step up like a man! Do, with a bold beart, the best that you can;

Whether you win, or whether you lose, All will be ready to give you your duce. Come up, Courtney! Be honest and true! This is the making or marring of you; Mony now style you, as coldly they sucer, Quite too quincky, and rather too queer.

Come up, Courtney! Bon't biggle and squirm! He, for a little while, loyal and firm; Friends of fair dealing all over the land Ask you to play the full strength of your hand

Last chance, Courtney! Step up to the scratch! What if this Hanian be more than your match? Though you may honestly lose a square race. Better is that than the blush on your tace.

SUNBEAMS.

-Texas turns even drummers to account. The tax on them has already brought her \$220,000, -The Paris Bon Marché was visited on

Oct. 6 by 64,921 persons, and the money taken amounted to 1,135,372 france. -An old breastplate of the style worn by

the Puritans over 23N years ago was lately found among a lot of old iron in a shop at Lake Village, N. H. It weighed twenty ave pounds.

-The Tokio Times asserts that English influence is declining in Japan. The English employ to their work with dilkence and fidelity, but do not o culate the regard of the Japa. According to the Times the

Americans are the most popular foreigners.

—A Japanese correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletta ascribes the exquisite effects produced by the Japanese in the matter of garden illumination to the display of lights in groups among the branches of trees, instead of in rows, as is usual with us.

-Upon the guarantee of a State bounty of I cent per pound for the first 700,000 pounds of heet sugar made each season, a Portland, Mr., company have expended \$50,000 in machinery, and disbursed \$50,000 ong the farmers for raising the beets -Dr. Moffat asserts that one result of the

early closing of public houses in England, is an increased consumption of opinin and Incidence, while in Ireland there has been a great increase in the consumption of sulphuric ether since tap rooms were closed on Sundaya -The climate of the Fiji Islands is well adapted to the Augora goat, and the late experiments with a flock on the Ra coast were so satisfactory that the interprise is being extended. The prostuce is declared to a well grown, of good texture, and atmost equal to the

Limberger cheese is considered more offiable to the maker than any other cheese, because, om a given quantity of milk, more weight is obtained and better prices realized. Thousands of tons are pro-duced in New York and Wisconsin at less than half the

-There have been many clergymen on the turf in England. The Rev. Mr. King openly kent race borses and raced under the name of Mr. Launde, and the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dedley avowedly owned and trai ed racehorses, and there have been Judges on the English beach, one of whom is now living, who have kept

-The Count de Paris was near meeting he other day, with an accident similar to that by which has father, the Duke of Ochana, lost his life. He was riving in the Avenue de la Grand Armec in a one-horse irriage, and the animal took fright at a tramway en inc and after a rush fell against it. The driver was m erely hurs, the Prince but slightly -The Roman municipality and the Vati

can are at loggerheads shoutwater. The municipality asserts that the Vatican ares more water than it ought of demands payment for the extra supply. In the mea ome the fountains in the plazza of St. Peter present a miserable appearance. In one fountain three icts of water feebly rise to half their torner height. In the other, one jet only is thrown up. -Statesmen have often ratted before now

one sense, but it has been reserved for Viscount Cranbrook as Secretary for India to go a rating in another fashion. The Indian Government gives rewards for rate, whose skins have hitherto been thrown away, but Lord Lytten, inheriting no doubt the economic qualities of his father, has consigned a cargo to the India Office, London and they are sold by Lord Cranbrook.

-Mr. Duncan McLaren, the senior memher for Edinburgh, has just received a return he moved for last session of the taxation paid by England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. The gross preduct of the rev-ence in excise, customs, stamps, income tax and land

and house tax in the year ending 31st March bust is stated et £98,792,673, of which England contributed £54,456,718, Scotland £7,710,500, and Ire;and £6,616,455; and the estimated pepulation of each country was: England, 25,165, 236: Scotland, 3,627,453: Ireland, 5,363,324. -A Mohammedan priest, Ahmed Effendi, has been for some years assisting a company of Protest ant missionaries in a translation of the New Testament receiving \$25 per month for revising, correcting, and iothing in poetical Turkish their versions. This coming

to the knowledge of the Sheik-al-Islam, he had the price errested and tried by an ecclesiastical court. A re Turkish press, and when the last mail left Constantinople the court was hesitating whether to sentence Ahmed to fifteen years imprisonment in a fortress or to death. —Church and State seem to work together harmoniously in France, despate the effects of M. Louis Blanc. The new Nancie from Rome, Monsienors Czaki, was conveyed in a gala equipage to the Eiyset Palace in order to present his credentials to the President. A significant of currenders formed the exert and four companies of the Thirtieth Regiment the guard of tother which received the Sunction the court with drum.

of his civil and military household, received the repre-sentative of Leo XIII in the grand saloon. The Foreign Minister, M. Waddington, was present, and, though a Protestant, showed profound respect for the Nuncio -The Russian peasants who burned at old woman as a witch have been tried for the murder rina Ivanova, who had insisted that she had been be witched by the old woman. During her examination the church bells began to ring, for some cause or another. The witness, as soon as she heard the sound, tell on the ground writhing and shricking. She declared she was

ten minutes. Very likely it influenced the decision of the jury and the judgment of the Court. The convicted mer were sentenced to perform a small penance in chu -The most celebrated instances of "the iaw's delays" ever quoted by law reformers seem to be fully equalled, if not surpassed, by a case just concluded in Hungary. The Pester Lings ways that on Oct 28 a di vision of the Senate of the "Royal Table" (the litting triat Supreme Court) gave final judgment in a suit commenced in 1768, and which has since passed through all the jos sible phases of Hungarian litigation. The object of the original suit was the same as would be nimed at by as occupier of a large tamily estate. After 111 years of his

gation, the Court placed the representatives of the cruci-

nal plaintiffs in possession of a portion only of the property. A large portion has been swallowed up by expenses -A German return which has been lately published gives the following particulars of the cost of building some of the leading confinental theatres. The Stadt Theatre, at Leipsie, built in 1808, cost allegether \$420,000. The Court Theatre, at Diesden, which was built between 1838 and 1841. coat \$806,000; and the present theatre, which took from 1871 to 1875 to build, cost \$1,750,000. The Theatre da Chistelet, in Paris, built between 1800 and 1802 cost \$1877,000. The Counic Opera H. ass. in Victims built between 1872 and 1874, cost \$410,000. The Theatre Layinge, in Paris, built between 1800 and 1802, cost \$450,000. The Imperial Opera House, in Victims, which took from 1861 to 1800 to build cost altogither \$3.700,000. The life, to build cost altogither \$3.700,000. 1861 to 1868 to build, cost altogether \$3.700 mm the Grand Opera, in Paris, the faithing of which occu

-The troubled state of the relations between China and Japan gives interest to an estimate of the strength of the land lorces of the former country, con-tributed to a German paper by a well-interned writer. He estimates the total strength of the army at 6 2,000 of all ranks. Of these, 87,000 in round numbers, are raval ry, 195,000 form the field intents, and artiflery, while the remaining 325,000 constitute the currison troops of the two latter arms of the service. Although, however the Chinese army may have this strength, on paper, 14 actual numbers are much over the mastic styricles taken nine, or the armed stress, to obtain a finise for men being distributed that such theory are; the past in the order over a planning stress make a come 4.000 contributed to the contributed stress of the contributed to the co lish square miles which is represent to very few core rooms, while there are no reliwant to tacalitate the cou-centration of large mayors of most

-A farmer called on the inte Earl Fitzwilham to represent that his room or wheat had togo with onsity mound in a field adopting a verticine sood specificial interfacting a homody and against tree winner, are such meet to finite. The damage wave standard on the formed at \$250, which the Earl consolidate by pend. As the agreed at throughout however, the wheel given the first of the field which were tree as at though at these parts of the field which were tree as at though at the set above to trunk at the field which were tree as at though at these parts of the field which were tree as at the first winner, and must be written for the trunk were again to the field and and it flows must have youth as different former and the field which the field which were tree for the field and and it flows that they are the field and a field. regard to the Earland and Theorem all may make who may stable for some for the former in an income and may make the crop is level, and, therefore, Thave him is the E8 back again. "And the about the Earl three as a distinct to be conservation with the claimer levels, and the distinct and the conservation with the claimer levels, and early make those about his family, how many could can be a facility and the family and the greek. If the next had soft what the age of each the family and the family a he farmer a choca for give a long of Like and when write these contracts of the present in the

- A contributor to Good Works we —A contributor to found Words we have of a recent visit to a areal scattering to the form of the found for sea and the areans of the min time of horses, and the sea around of the min time of horses, and the sea of the min time of a sea of the The randers are mixed with a for the bound of Vegetable reliase, known as not constitute the formanine. The rate are and in home to remove ere in such articles. Remove these to see here the to tactories, and more than 1.00 to ty are to make